

# REPORT

## OF

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd December 1888.

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**LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.**

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibasi" ... ..	Kasipore, Burisal ...	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadi" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....	30th October & 29th Nov. 1888.
3	"Ave Maria" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
4	"Chandra Vilash" ... ..	Berhampore	.....	8th December 1888.
5	"Divakar" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Gaura Duta" ... ..	Maldah	.....	
7	"Grambasi" ... ..	Uluberia	.....	15th ditto.
8	"Purva Bangabasi" ... ..	Noakhally	.....	
9	"Purva Darpan" ... ..	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaish" ... ..	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Calcutta	102	7th ditto.
12	"Bangabasi" ... ..	Ditto	20,000	15th ditto.
13	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	302	11th ditto.
14	"Charuvarta" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	10th ditto.
15	"Chattal Gazette" ... ..	Chittagong	.....	
16	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca	450	16th ditto.
17	"Dhumaketu" ... ..	Chandernagore	.....	
18	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	825	14th ditto.
19	"Garib" ... ..	Dacca	.....	
20	"Hindu Ranjika" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	12th ditto.
21	"Jagatbasi" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	13th ditto.
22	"Murshidabad Patrika" ... ..	Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	14th ditto.
24	"Navavibhakar Sadharani" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	17th ditto.
25	"Praja Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	995	14th ditto.
26	"Pratikar" ... ..	Berhampore	600	7th ditto.
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	
28	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	12th ditto.
29	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto	2,350	14th ditto.
30	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	15th ditto.
31	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	800	11th November 1888.
32	"Santi" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
33	"Sarawat Patra" ... ..	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakash" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	17th December 1888.
35	"Srimanta Saudagar" ... ..	Ditto	.....	10th ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	14th ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Pataka" ... ..	Ditto	700	13th ditto.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika" ...	Calcutta	7,000	16th to 19th December 1888.
39	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto	200	13th to 20th and 22nd ditto.
40	"Samvad Punachandrodaya" ...	Ditto	300	14th to 22nd ditto.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika" ...	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca	.....	17th ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika."	Darjeeling	.....	
44	"Kshatriya Pratiká" ...	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Aryavarta" ...	Calcutta	.....	
46	"Behar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	.....	
47	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta	1,500	
48	"Sar Sudhanidhi" ...	Ditto	500	
49	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Ditto	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samachar" ...	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jam-Jahan-numá" ...	Calcutta	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ...	Arrah	.....	
53	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...	Calcutta	.....	
54	"Anis" ...	Patna	.....	
55	"Gauhur" ...	Calcutta	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...	Behar	150	
57	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore	.....	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ...	Calcutta	340	8th & 11th December 1888.
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide" ...	Calcutta	212	12th to 14th ditto.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Taraka and Subhavarta" ...	Cuttack	.....	
61	"Pradip" ...	Ditto	.....	
62	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
63	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack	300	24th November 1888.
64	"Balasore Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore	205	22nd ditto.
65	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto	.....	21st ditto
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Silchar" ...	Silchar	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Paridarshak" ...	Silchar	450	10th December 1888.



DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
11-1-11	...	...
11-2-11	...	...
11-3-11	...	...
11-4-11	...	...
11-5-11	...	...
11-6-11	...	...
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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th December, says

The proposed expedition against the hill tribes of Chittagong.

that the planters of Chittagong have demanded an expedition against the frontier hill tribes for their raids into British territory, and

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Dec. 19th, 1888.

for the murder by them of Queen Pakuma, who is alleged to have been a friend of the English. It is the writer's belief that savage tribes do not make raids into British territories unless they are first ill-treated, or unless they receive provocation from the side of the English. If these hill tribes have really murdered the Queen Pakuma, Queen Pakuma must have treated them oppressively. Sir Stuart Bayley is a clear-sighted Governor, and it is hoped that he will not place implicit faith in the representations of the tea planters. As there is not money in the public exchequer, there should be no war in that quarter, and arrangements should be made only for the maintenance of peace at a small cost.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

2. The *Sansodhini*, of the 11th November, says that the road from the south of Darogahat to the north of

Some *budmashes* in Chittagong.

Sitakundu in Chittagong is infested by

*budmashes*, who molest passengers at night. Last year the police could not trace the murder which was committed at the Nabalakha bazar. This year three boys were attacked by a ruffian on the road near the same bazar. Two police constables should therefore be stationed at the Nabalakha bazar at night.

SANSODHINI  
Nov. 11th, 1888.

3. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 14th December, says that, in consequence of a reduction in the number

Police outpost at Sahapur, 24-Per-gunnahs.

of constables at the police outpost at Sahapur, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, cases of theft

have increased in that village. The Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police are requested to appoint two more constables to the outpost.

SAMAYA,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

4. A correspondent of the *Moorshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 14th December, says that some dacoits have murdered

Dacoity with murder at Daulatabad, in Moorshedabad.

Rameswar Mandal and Rohini Vaishnavi of the village Daulatabad in Moorshed-

abad, and carried off property of the value of 10 or 12 thousand rupees which was in their possession. The manner, however, in which the police is inquiring into the case appears to be so careless, that it is hardly likely that it will end in the detection of the dacoits.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

5. In reviewing the annual report of the Police Department for the year 1887, the *Bangabasi*, of the 15th Decem-

The Bengal Police.

ber, congratulates Sir Stuart Bayley on the

insight he has obtained into the high-handed and oppressive manner in which the Bengal Police does its work.

BANGABASI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

The police will not work well if village chowkidars are not placed in a position of greater independence in regard to it. Where the police fail to detect criminals, they generally harass those who give them information regarding the commission of crime. And this is the reason why the people do not inform the police of the commission of any crime, and chowkidars do not help them in their inquiry for the detection of criminals. But if chowkidars are placed under the authority of the village panchayets, it will be difficult for them to conceal crime, because the panchayets will always be in a position to know whether crime has been committed or not. To this end, however, it will be absolutely necessary to improve the position and



constitution of the village panchayets. The recent Panchayet Act has not only deprived panchayets of much of their power, but also made them the slaves of petty police officers. This is the reason why respectable men do not consent to serve on panchayets, and why in many places even budmashes have got themselves appointed as panchayets. All this should be mended, and Sir Steuart Bayley is requested to take independent non-official opinion in determining how the necessary reform should be made. He will make a mistake if he acts solely on the advice of the police authorities.

BANGABASI,  
Dec. 16th, 1888.

6. A correspondent of the same paper objects to the abolition of the police outpost at Haria in Midnapore, on the following grounds:—

The Haria outpost in Midnapore.

- (1). The money belonging to the khas tehsil is sent under the supervision of the police officer in charge of this outpost, and the money belonging to the post office is kept in the outpost. If the outpost is abolished, the safe custody and transmission of all this money will be endangered.
- (2). The villages which were formerly placed under this outpost have now been placed under the Khujuri and Bhagabanpore thanas situated at a distance of 14 or 15 miles. The chowkidars of those villages have therefore to travel a very long distance for the purpose of attending the thana. And they are consequently subjected to great trouble, and their work is suffering. The authorities are therefore requested not to abolish the outpost.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, has learnt from the *Evening News* newspaper that Mr. Stack, the Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom, in Chota Nagpore, has abducted a Cabuli girl, aged 14 years

Mr. Stack, Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom.

and six months, with the help of a head constable named Joseph, and a notorious budmash named Ghashi. The father of the girl has lodged a complaint, and Colonel Samuells is instituting inquiries into the matter. Mr. Stack has been in the meantime suspended. The Cabuli has not yet got back his daughter.

As the case is *sub judice*, the writer will make no remark in connection with it. He hopes, however, that Sir Steuart Bayley will not easily let off Mr. Stack if he is found guilty, and that he will see that the matter is not settled out of court.

SANJIVANI.

8. The same paper praises Baboo Umakanta Gupta, head-constable of Baliaghata, for the manner in which he has conducted some coolie cases in the Court of

A deserving police officer.

the Magistrate of Sealdah, and observes that police officers of Umakanta's stamp deserve to be specially rewarded. Umakanta Baboo should be promoted.

GRAMVASI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

9. The *Grāmvasī*, of the 15th December, has the following on the last annual report on the working of the Bengal Police:—

The Bengal Police.

It is the belief of this paper that, instead of keeping the peace, the Bengal Police is notorious for disturbing it. For it is at the bottom of most of the cases of breach of peace which occur in the country. Viewed in this light, the enormous police expenditure of the country appears to be something like expenditure incurred in feeding a serpent. Of late years, the police has become even more oppressive and more corrupt than before. And the only means by which it can be reformed is, not as Government thinks, the expenditure of more money upon it, but the introduction into it of men of education.



GRAMVARI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

10. The same paper says that cases of theft have become very frequent at Chandbhog, Sapura, and other villages within the jurisdiction of the thana Bagnon, in the district of Howrah, and that the chowkidars of those places do not do their duty. The authorities should take note of the matter.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Dec. 17th, 1888.

11. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 17th December, says that great mischief is being done by the outstill at Bankul, within the jurisdiction of the thana Jagatballavapur, in the district of Howrah. The outstill is in a central position, and is the cause of increased drunkenness in the village. To make matters worse, toddy is freely imported into the village and publicly sold there without a license. As the village chowkidars get toddy free of cost, they do nothing to stop its illicit importation and sale. They themselves drink freely and then behave unbecomingly towards everybody. This was represented to the head punchayet who, however, confessed his inability to do anything in the matter by saying that he was a punchayet only in name and had no power over the chowkidars. He also said that whenever he takes any step with a view of punishing a chowkidar, the chowkidar goes to the thana and the daroga lets him off.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

GRAMVARI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

12. The *Gramvati*, of the 15th December, has learnt with regret that Baboo Mukunda Deva Mukerjee, the new Deputy Magistrate of Uluberia, is given to supporting the police. Is he ignorant of the stuff the Bengal Police is made of? He is also known to pass hard sentences.

## (c)—Jails.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

13. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, attributes the low rate of jail mortality in England to the fact that the people of that country carefully watch the treatment which prisoners receive at the hands of the jail officers, and set up a violent agitation and condemn even the Government if they find a case of real ill-treatment. But in India no one thinks of the condition of convicts in the jails, and it is difficult to obtain information regarding the treatment they receive. The visitors of jails do not properly perform their duty. It would, therefore, be well to appoint editors of newspapers as visitors of jails.

## (d)—Education.

AHMADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1888.

14. The *Ahmadi*, of the 30th October, has the following on the subject of the discomfiture which the Mahomedan boys of Bengal generally meet with in the middle vernacular and middle English scholarship examinations:—

These two examinations, with the scholarships attached to them, are intended to afford facilities to boys in the study of English. This object has been gained in the case of Hindu boys and not in the case of the Mahomedan boys of Bengal. It is, indeed, doubtful whether Mahomedan boys have up to this time secured even 4 per cent. of the scholarships attached to these examinations. And the following causes seem to account for this singular discomfiture of Mahomedan boys at these important examinations:—

1. The Mahomedans of Bengal are negligent in the matter of acquiring a knowledge of the Bengali language. Though



the Mahomedans have settled in Bengal for nearly 700 years, and speak Bengali every day of their life, they still refuse to look upon that language as their mother-tongue. And the cause of this refusal is to be found in the contempt they feel for all knowledge which does not conduce directly or indirectly to an understanding of the principles of their religion. In their anxiety to acquire a knowledge of their religious principles—a point wherein they are unsurpassed by any other nation of the world—they look upon all secular knowledge as *hunar* (art) and not as *ilm* (knowledge proper). As the Bengali language does not contain any work on the religion of the Mahomedans, its study is absolutely useless to the followers of Islam. The Mahomedans of Bengal are accordingly very particular about imparting to their boys, *in the first instance*, a knowledge of Persian, Urdu, or Arabic—languages in which their religious books are written, and from which they can obtain religious education. And thus it happens that Mahomedan boys are not allowed to begin their study of Bengali until after they have acquired some knowledge of Urdu, Arabic or Persian. And even when they do begin to study Bengali, the great majority of them do so, not with a view of acquiring such proficiency in that language as is required to secure success in the middle vernacular or middle English scholarship examination, but for the purpose of making that acquaintance with it without which the business of every day life in Bengal cannot be transacted. Such being the case, many Mahomedan boys do not go to the middle vernacular and middle English schools at all; and those who do go there and compete at the final examinations of those schools, cannot, on account of their age, obtain scholarships even if they succeed in passing those examinations. It may be asked, if the want of works on Mahomedan religion in the Bengali language stands in the way of the study of that language by the Mahomedans, why are not works on the Mahomedan religion written in or translated into that language? There are many reasons why this is not done. In the first place, the Bengali alphabet is unsuited to a correct rendering of Arabic words and names. In the second place, the translation of many portions of Mahomedan religious literature is prohibited. In the third place, there are few amongst Mahomedans who are either able or willing to undertake the task, which considering all things, is certainly one of great difficulty.

2. Mahomedan boys experience great difficulty in mastering Bengali grammar. Bengali grammar being based on Sanskrit, is unintelligible to Mahomedan boys, who derive little help in its study from the idea of grammatical principles acquired by them from Persian, Arabic or Urdu.
3. As the text-books in Bengali, appointed for the middle vernacular and middle English examinations, often contain passages containing allusions to events related in the Purans and Uppurans, they are simply unintelligible to Mahomedan boys, who, unlike their Hindu brethren, possess neither the means nor the opportunity of acquainting themselves with such allusions.



These causes have hitherto prevented Mahomedans from successfully competing at these examinations. They have now, however, perceived the mistake they have made, and they are now willing to study English and Bengali with a view of improving their condition.

They therefore earnestly entreat Government to furnish them with such facilities for competing at the middle vernacular and middle English examinations, as it has provided for them in connection with the Entrance and F. A. Examinations. And it should be also clear that so long as such facilities are not provided for them at the middle vernacular and middle English scholarship examinations, so long will they be unable to make a full or efficacious use of the facilities which have been created in their behalf in connection with the Entrance and F. A. Examinations. The facilities asked for should take the form of special scholarships for Mahomedan boys at the middle vernacular and middle English examinations, and the increase of the age limit of Mahomedan boys for those examinations from 14 or 15 to 19 or 20 years.

The Hindus of Bengal are next requested not to offer any opposition to these proposals on behalf of the Mahomedans. For they should remember that their own country suffers, grievously from the present degraded condition of its Mahomedan population, and that the ignorance and want of enlightenment of the Mahomedan population of Bengal is in itself a serious obstacle in the way of the establishment of a better understanding between them and the latter. If the spread of a knowledge of English and Bengali amongst the Mahomedans can be, as indeed it is expected to be, the means of dispelling those errors and prejudices of theirs which have so much retarded the progress of the country taken as a whole, it ought to be the duty of every Bengali to see that the means is adopted, without delay, which will promote the diffusion of English and Bengali learning among the Mahomedans of Bengal.

15. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 10th December, says that the poverty of the people of India will not be removed so long as they will not take largely to manufacturing work. But capital as well as the services of teachers possessing manufacturing skill will be required for the establishment of technical schools in India. If Government, however, does not move in this matter of technical education, the services of competent European manufacturing teachers will not be obtained even if the people be willing to supply money for the purpose. The success of liberal education in India is due to Government's warm support, co-operation and careful supervision. And that means that without Government's support, co-operation and supervision, no scheme of technical education will succeed in this country. It is, therefore, highly improper on the part of Government not to move and lead the way in this matter of technical education.

CHARUVARTA,  
Dec. 10th, 1888.

16. The *Sulabh Samádhár and Kusádhá*, of the 14th December, is glad to find that Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has given permission to Baboo Pratap Chandra Majumdar to deliver lectures on moral subjects in the schools under his jurisdiction.

SULABH SAMADHAN  
AND KUSHADHA,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

17. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, says that a graduate of the Calcutta University has been arrested in the Furreedpore district on a charge of dacoity. If the graduate is really found to have committed dacoity, the University should take back from him the diploma of his degree.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

A graduate of the Calcutta University charged with dacoity.



(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

AHMADI,  
Nov. 29th, 1888.

18. The *Ahmadi*, of the 29th November, says that instead of two small houses which are now being constructed at Tangail for the use of the Local Board and the Municipality of that place respectively, one large house should have been constructed for their joint accommodation.

Houses for the use of the Municipality and Local Board at Tangail.

CHARUVARTI,  
Dec. 10th, 1888.

19. A correspondent of the *Charuvartá*, of the 10th December, complains that the Commissioners of the Tangail Municipality have not done anything for the benefit of the rate-payers during the nine months which have passed away since their election. The time is drawing near when scarcity of water will be felt by the people of Tangail. The bed of the river has dried up, and the water in the tanks has become unfit for use. But the Municipal Commissioners are doing nothing to secure a supply of good drinking water. They are busy increasing the rates and increasing their own importance in the eyes of the rate payers. When they imposed the night soil rate they promised that they would construct latrines for the use of the public. But they have done nothing of the kind as yet.

The Tangail Municipality.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 11th, 1888.

20. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th December, says with regret that a nominated Commissioner of the Culna Municipality has recently been fined by the Local Deputy Magistrate for being drunken and disorderly, and thinks that such a man ought not to sit on the Municipal Board.

A Commissioner of the Culna Municipality.

SULABH SAMACHAR &  
KUSHDAHA,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

21. A correspondent of the *Sulabh Samáchar and Kushdaha*, of the 14th December, reports the prevalence of fever within the Gobardanga Municipality, in the 24-Pergunnahs district. The outbreak is due to the drinking of the water of the Bamar and the Jamna river, which has been rendered impure by steeping jute therein. The local Municipal authorities ought to see that the people are supplied with pure drinking water.

Fever within the Gobardanga Municipality.

SAMAYA,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

22. The *Samaya*, of the 14th December, condemns as improper and unlawful the action of the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality in buying two silver caskets with money belonging to the rate-payers for presenting addresses to Lords Lansdowne and Dufferin. It is true that the new Municipal Act gives them power to spend public money for such purposes, but they should have waited until the provisions of that Act had come into force before making expenditure of this kind.

The Calcutta Municipality and its silver caskets.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Dec. 17th, 1888.

23. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th December, says that the condition of the roads in Calcutta is extremely miserable, and that the arrangements made by the municipality for removing the sweepings of roads are unsatisfactory. The Commissioners do not do their duty by their respective roads. As a rule they think not about the voters whom they represent, except when they require them to give them their votes. The condition of the northern quarter of the town is deplorable. Will Government do nothing to improve it?

The Calcutta Municipality.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SÁDHARANI,  
Dec. 17th, 1888.

24. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 17th December, says that it is not easy to understand why the Burdwan District Board has made no provision in its budget for the construction of a road from Piplun to Nadanghat, the want of which, as it must be known, is keenly felt. It is also difficult to resist the conclusion that in the matter of allotting money for the different sub-divisions for the construction and repairs of roads, the Board has been

The Burdwan District Board.



influenced by the desire to please the Commissioner. Why, otherwise, should Cutwa have Rs. 10,000 allotted to it for the construction, and Rs. 94,000 for the repair of roads, while neither Culna nor Raneegunge has been granted a single pice for the construction of roads, and Culna has been granted only Rs. 6,200 for the repair of roads. It is to be hoped that the Board has not forgotten what the Lieutenant-Governor has said on the subject of the construction of roads. It is not also easy to see why the Burdwan District Board should have a paid Secretary, when the Hooghly and other District Boards can satisfactorily do their work without one. And if a Secretary be absolutely necessary, why should he have a salary of Rs. 300? A salary of Rs. 200 ought to be sufficient.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

25. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 16th December says, that the new circular on the subject of the registration of names, empowering Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions to receive applications for registration of names, will by no means save people the trouble and expenditure to which they have been subjected by the provisions of Act VII of 1876. The new circular order empowering Magistrates to punish all who will not register their names in time is objectionable. As no one who has not registered his name can realise rent from the ryots or have any dealing with Government, the order in question was wholly unnecessary and might in certain cases cause hardship. If, instead of issuing such an order, Government had done something which would have enabled people to have their names registered with less trouble and expense than what they have now to undergo, the act would have been one for which the country must have felt grateful to it. Again, section 78 of Act VII of 1876 provides that no ryot is bound to pay rent to a person who has not got his name registered under the Act. But Collectors do not allow the names of those to be registered who cannot prove actual possession. Surely the provision of the law and the procedure of the Collector are inconsistent with each other. Does the Collector mean that one should take forcible possession of the land in regard to which he wants a registration?

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Dec. 16th, 1888.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

26. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 14th December, says that the new lanterns used for the purpose of lighting carriages on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line yield a very dim light which does not illuminate even one-half of a carriage. And not even these dim lights are to be found in all carriages. This absence of light in carriages is often taken advantage of by thieves and other bad characters. Recently in a train coming to Calcutta, some *budmashes* took advantage of the absence of light in a third-class carriage to commit outrages on some female passengers.

PRAJÁ BANDHU,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

(h)—*General.*

27. The *Ahamadi*, of the 30th October, says that the recent resolution of Government on the subject of the employment of Mahomedans in the public service has, in consequence of the scant regard paid to it by the subordinate officers of Government, proved almost a dead-letter. Even the higher officials of Government have shown no desire to give effect to it. It is therefore asked that Government should institute an enquiry into the matter, and not keep the Mahomedans in a state of suspense and disappointment any longer.

AHAMADI  
Oct. 30th, 1888.



SANSODHINI,  
Nov. 11th, 1888.

28. The *Sansodhini*, of the 11th November, asks both Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, and Mr. Manson, the Magistrate of Chittagong, to take security from Krishna Baboo, the Accountant of the Chittagong Collectorate, who has been proved to be a man of bad character. Kali Baboo, the late Accountant, embezzled sixty-five thousand rupees, and not a pice of that money has been recovered. If Krishna Baboo follows the example of his predecessor, who will be responsible for the loss? In the interests of justice and morality, the Magistrate should also warn Krishna Baboo that if he is again found misbehaving himself he will be removed from the public service. In the meantime Madhu Baboo, the Inspector of Police, and Akhil Baboo, the Sub-Inspector of Police, should be directed to keep an eye upon him.

SANSODHINI,  
Nov. 29th, 1888.

29. The *Ahamadi*, of the 29th November, says that the work of editing newspapers in this country is beset with difficulties, the chief among which is the liability of the editor to be dragged at any time without a moment's notice into a criminal court on a charge of defamation. As a result of this liability the editor of a native newspaper has often to travel to distant places and undergo great trouble and expense in order to answer charges preferred against him. Government is therefore earnestly requested to improve the hard lot of the editor by making it obligatory upon all who intend to sue him for defamation to serve upon him a notice informing him of their intention to bring an action against him at least one month before such action is actually brought. If this prayer is conceded, the difficulty and disadvantage which all editors of newspapers now labour under in consequence of the time allowed to them to prepare their defence, as well as for making arrangements for the management of their papers during their absence, being so short, will be removed.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
Dec. 11th, 1888.

30. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 11th December, says that Lord Dufferin has earned the gratitude of the Mahomedan community by doing the following acts on the eve of his departure:—

Lord Dufferin's good acts.

- (1). Appointment of Mr. Howell as Resident of Hyderabad in place of the notorious Mr. Cordery, and the removal of Colonel Marshall from that State.
- (2). The removal of Sir Lepel Griffin and Colonel Ward from Bhopal, and the permission given to the Begum to appoint a Mahomedan Prime Minister in place of Colonel Ward.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Dec. 13th, 1888.

31. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 13th December, has the following on the subject of the Provincial contract:—

By the last financial contract made two years ago with the Provincial Governments, the Government of India put a severe strain on the finances of those Governments. And there may arise serious misgivings in the public mind about the result of the contemplated changes, specially when it is considered that that result itself may be liable to reversal at the end of two years. It is very necessary that these Provincial contracts should be made *pacca*. It is also desirable that the Provincial Governments should enjoy perfect independence in matters of finance. And this can be done only by making the Government of India restrict its claim upon the Provincial revenue only to that portion of it which will be left after meeting all necessary expenditure of the Provincial Governments. Instead of drawing at pleasure, as at present, on the Provincial revenue, the Government of India should regulate its expenditure in such a way as to bring it within the income actually at its disposal.



32. The *Samaya*, of the 14th December, says that by abolishing the levy of tolls at the Howrah Bridge from the 1st of January 1889, Sir Stuart Bayley has laid the public under deep obligation.

SAMAYA,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

33. The same paper quotes from the *Daily News* newspaper its list of the names of some officers of the Postal Department, with the salaries respectively drawn by them, published with the view of showing to what extent nepotism prevails in that department. But jobbery and nepotism of this kind are not the monopoly of the Postal Department. They prevail in almost all public departments. Will Government do nothing to put them down?

SAMAYA.

34. The same paper cannot understand in what way the finances of the country will gain by making the Simla exodus only one month later. Any change in this respect, in order to be of real benefit to the country, should take the form either of an absolute discontinuance of the exodus or of its limitation to the three hottest months in the year.

SAMAYA.

35. The appointment of Colonel Ardagh as Private Secretary to Lord Lansdowne, and the news of His Excellency's proposed visit to Burmah, lead the *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 14th December, to suspect that Lord Lansdowne will adopt a warlike policy. But there is no necessity for adopting a warlike policy in a peaceful country like India.

SULABH SAMACHAR  
& KUSHDAHA,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

36. The same paper respectfully asks Lord Lansdowne to impartially govern all sections of the community. The writer will be very glad if His Lordship succeeds in creating good feeling between the people of the different Provinces in India, and between England and India.

SULABH SAMACHAR &  
KUSHDAHA.

37. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 14th December, draws the attention of the postal authorities to the following postal rule, which is considered to be very unfair, and hopes that it will be modified :—

MURSHIDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

If an embossed envelope is attached to a book-packet, the packet is treated as a bearing packet and double postage is levied on it. So far so good. But why is the envelope also defaced and rendered unfit for use?

38. Referring to the proposal to send Indian coolies to Borneo, the *Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, says that as Indian coolies are unable to defend their rights, they are oppressed and ill-treated in foreign countries, and Government should not therefore allow them to be sent to distant countries. Indian coolies do not like to go to foreign countries, and the wrongs which are done to them in distant English possessions are never redressed. It would therefore be better to send them only to those vast tracts which still lie uncultivated in India.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

39. The *Bangabasi*, of the 15th December, says that the *Education Gazette*, being an organ of Government, cannot be conducted in an independent style. Baboo Pearl Charan Sarkar, the late editor of the *Gazette*, was rebuked for having expressed himself freely in regard to the Shamnagar railway accident. Some time ago a proposal was made to do away with the Government subsidy of Rs. 800 a month given to the *Gazette*. It has at last been settled that the grant will be continued, but more stringent conditions will have to be observed in the management of the paper. There will be nothing to object to in this arrangement if the *Gazette* gives a clear and straightforward exposition of all Government measures.

BANGABASI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.



DACCA PRAKASH,  
Dec. 16th, 1888.

40. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 16th December, says that if Dr. Edward Clifford's proposal regarding the forcible detention and treatment of lepers in hospitals especially established for them be carried into effect, great hardship will be done to those lepers who are nursed by the members of their own families. For these men will not receive in a public hospital the attention which will be bestowed upon them by their friends and relatives at home. Again, the raising of money by public subscriptions for the purpose of maintaining leper hospitals will be another source of oppression and hardship. And all this is proposed to be done in the belief that leprosy is a contagious disease, and therefore requires to be dealt with by Government in the interest of society. But it is greatly to be doubted whether leprosy is a contagious disease or not. Surely the number of lepers residing in India, as given in the Government resolution on the subject, does not support the view that leprosy is a contagious disease. If it had been contagious, surely the number of lepers in India would have been far in excess of 135,000. The writer knows of a case of leprosy in which the person attacked with that disease mixed freely with and moved freely among his neighbours, and lived a conjugal life for 10 or 12 years, without communicating his disease to anybody else.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Dec. 16th, 1888.

41. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 16th December, says that now that the unanimous voice of India, as represented by the press (with the exception of the *Englishman* newspaper), the public associations and the missionary bodies in the country, has been raised against the outstill system, and now that that voice has found an echo even in England, will not Lord Lansdowne deal with the outstill question in a manner which will be beneficial to the country?

SOM PRAKASH,  
Dec. 17th, 1888.

42. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th December, is glad that a well-known and esteemed man like Mr. Ezra has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta in place of Dr. Mohendra Lal Sarkar, and thanks Government for making this appointment.

SOM PRAKASH.

43. The same paper invokes blessings on Sir Steuart Bayley for his order abolishing the levy of tolls at the Howrah Bridge from the 1st of January 1889.

SOM PRAKASH.

44. The same paper has the following on Lord Lansdowne:—If Lord Lansdowne wants to enjoy to the last the honour with which he has been received in this country as representative of the Queen-Empress, he shall have to shape his administration in accordance with the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, regardless of any opposition which he may encounter here, as well as of any misunderstanding which may occasionally arise with the authorities in England. He shall have to devise means for lightening the load of increased taxation placed upon the shoulders of the poor people of India in consequence of the extravagance and thoughtless wars of Lord Dufferin. And this much is certain, that if His Excellency has the well-being of the people of India at heart, he will have time enough during his viceroyalty to do substantial good to them. His administration will be a success if he takes Lord Ripon for his model.

His utterances in India on the subject of Local Self-Government, railway extension, and municipal administration are really hopeful.

His Excellency will find the educated community and the native press always ready to help him with advice, and it will speak much for His Excellency's nobility of disposition and generous condescension, if he accepts



that advice and mixes as much as a man in his exalted position can mix with the people.

45. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 18th December, says that the boy Buddhabodha, who has been condemned to death for the murder of his wife, has been no doubt guilty of a very grave and unnatural crime. But that his crime is so unnatural is probably because the cause which led to its commission was also of an uncommon nature. Be that as it may, the interests of society will suffer no harm if the sentence of death which has been passed upon him is commuted to one of transportation for life. Greatness and mercy go hand-in-hand. Will not Sir Steuart Bayley give evidence of real greatness by showing mercy to the boy and transporting him for life?

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Dec. 18th, 1888.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

46. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 13th December, approves of Dr. Rasbehari Ghose in the Bengal Council. Dr. Rasbehari Ghose's nomination to the Bengal Council, and hopes that in the discharge of his duties in the Council the doctor will give evidence of that independence of character which has marked his whole career.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Dec. 13th, 1888

47. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, asks Government to make Reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. appointments to the Legislative Councils on the principle suggested by the Indian Association until a parliamentary statute is passed on the subject. The authorities have expressed themselves in favour of the idea of reconstituting the Legislative Councils on a representative basis, and they should show a practical appreciation of it by granting the concession asked for by the Indian Association.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888

48. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 17th December, heartily thanks Dr. Rasbehari Ghose in the Bengal Council. Sir Steuart Bayley for the judgment and impartiality he has shown by giving Dr. Rasbehari Ghose a seat in the Bengal Council.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Dec. 17th, 1888.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

49. The *Education Gazette*, of the 14th December, says that by Lord Dufferin and the armies of the Native Chiefs of India. taking steps with a view of utilising the armies of the Native States for the defence of the Empire, Lord Dufferin did a very good thing in the closing days of his administration. The effect of this measure of His Excellency's administration will be to increase the loyalty of the Indian Chiefs to the paramount power, and so to strengthen the foundations of England's Empire in the east. It should be a matter for rejoicing to the Native Chiefs of India, that Government no longer distrusts their professions of loyalty, and considers them as valuable allies in the defence of the Empire.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

50. The *Sansodhini*, of the 11th November, says that for want of rain the grains of paddy in Chittagong are becoming *chitta*, or void of substance. The paddy plants growing in *beels* have been damaged by the *lada* insect. *Atap* rice is selling at Rs. 2-4 per maund.

SANSODHINI,  
Nov. 11th, 1888.

51. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 12th December, says that the prospects of the crops in Pubna are very bad. People do not know how to pay the zemindar's rent or to satisfy the Mahajan. Public health is not good. Fever is reported from Tantibund, Sujanpore, Satbaria, and other places.

HINDU RANJIK  
Dec. 12th, 1888.



BANGABADI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

52. A correspondent of the *Bangabadi*, of the 15th December, says that the northern part of the Tirhoot district having been threatened with famine, Govern-

Relief works in Tirhoot.

ment, thinking that relief works would be necessary, ordered a survey for the construction of a railway line from the Sakari station to Joynagar. A survey was accordingly commenced, and it was rumoured that Rajah Rameswar Prasad of Durbhunga would make a free gift of all the land which might be required for the construction of the line in question. But a shower of rain having in some measure improved the agricultural outlook, the survey work has been stopped. The writer thinks, however, that this action of the authorities has been most impolitic, for he feels sure that the country will be visited by famine in the month of Baishak and Jaistha. The authorities ought to finish the survey operations before that time.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PRATIKAR,  
Dec. 7th, 1888.

53. The *Pratikar*, of the 7th December, does not regret the Anglo-

The official opposition to the National Congress.

Indian opposition to the National Congress movement, but it is sorry that the spirit of opposition has infected the administrators of the country. Lord Dufferin has unmasked himself in his speech at St. Andrew's Dinner. The writer thanks His Lordship for his clear expression of his views regarding the National Congress, but considers it a shame that a resolute ruler of his type should so suddenly change his views on such a subject.

The demands of the National Congress are just and moderate. It only wants the fulfilment of the pledge given to the people of India by the Queen in her proclamation. If it be wrong to ask for the rights which the Queen promised to grant to the Indians, then the Congressists are in the wrong. If it be not wrong to demand those rights, then the Congressists are in the right. Why are sinister motives attributed to them when they do nothing besides asking for what they can lawfully ask for? The officials are thus slighting the Queen's Proclamation by trying to suppress the Congress movement. The National Congress demands an extension of the system of Local Self-Government and of the system of trial-by-jury, and the appointment of competent natives to high offices, and all these the Queen has promised to grant irrespective of any consideration of caste, creed or colour.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 11th, 1888.

54. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th December, thus delivers itself on the subject of Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner:—

Lord Dufferin's speech.

His Excellency's speech contains nothing for which he may be censured. The views he has given expression to are the views of the British Government itself. And though those views, by reason of their emphasising the real antagonism which exists between the interests of the English and the interests of the natives of this country, may be disagreeable to many people here, still Lord Dufferin deserves to be respected as one who, in his respect for truth, never says things calculated to raise false expectations in the minds of his hearers. Lord Dufferin deserves to be thanked for the candour of his statement that Government will never advance the interests of the natives of India at the risk of sacrificing the interests of its own countrymen. Englishmen have not certainly conquered India for the benefit of the Indians, and it is equally certain that they are not here simply and solely with the view of furthering the interests of the people of this country. Their first view is to look to their own interests, and then, so far as it is not inconsistent with that view, to look to the interests of the natives. And if the people of this country forget this, and in their forgetfulness ask for rights and privileges which can have no chance of being



conceded to them, they must be doomed to disappointment. And if they suffer such disappointment, it will not be for them to blame either Lord Dufferin or the Government. It will, on the whole, appear on reflection that what Lord Dufferin said in his speech was not unworthy of a Viceroy of India. He had to say things with an eye to the interests of England. And to protect the interests of England was his chief duty as a Viceroy.

If, as Lord Dufferin stated in his speech, the object of the Congressists be to bring the English executive under their control, and to establish a democracy in India, and to reduce the Indian army by creating a native militia, Government will never allow that object to be realised. If, on the other hand, the object of the Congressists be of a different nature, it should be their duty to explain it clearly to the English nation and to the Government of India.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 11th, 1898.

55. In continuation of its article on the subject of the prevention of famine in this country (see Report on Native Papers for the week ending 15th December, paragraph 32), the same paper observes as follows :—

Excavation of tanks by Government.

If Government excavates new tanks and re-excavates old ones at its own cost, the question may arise to whom will such tanks belong. The answer is simple. All new tanks will, as a matter of course, belong to Government, and all old tanks requiring re-excavation, which are generally the *khas khamar* property of the zemindars, should be bought up by Government, and will thus become Government property. And as the condition of such old tanks is very miserable, their purchase will not cost Government much money. Besides, the money spent in their purchase will not be wholly lost, as they may be let out to private persons, and a tax may be levied on the use of their water for agricultural purposes.

Again, with the object of inducing zemindars to undertake the work of excavation, Government should advance them money without charging interest, and allow such money to be repaid in instalments. Government may incur some loss by thus lending money without interest; but as it is the duty of Government to protect its people against all kinds of providential danger, it ought not to mind such loss.

SAHACHAR,  
Dec. 12th, 1898.

56. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th December, has the following on the subject of the Congress movement :—

The Congress movement.

It is a matter for rejoicing that the Congress movement has raised a host of enemies against itself. For as the enemies of the movement will point out its defects, its supporters will know how to correct them. The Congress has become a power in the country. That a majority of the people of India are in favour of the Congress is undeniable. But the supporters of the movement should try to win over to their cause the dissenting minority as well as the European community. The interests of the Europeans are identical with those of the natives. And if the Congressists do nothing militating against their identity of interests, the European community will necessarily join their ranks. And with that community to back them, they will never be betrayed into a false position. It is also certain that Government is always ready to hear what the people have to say, and is not opposed to the Congress movement. If only the leaders of that movement act as time and circumstance require them to act, and do not seek to force the hands of Government, everything will go right with them and their cause.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
Dec. 12th, 1898.

57. Referring to Lord Lansdowne's speech at the Technical Institute, Bombay, the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 12th December, observes as follows :—

Lord Lansdowne on Indian art.

If, along with protecting and improving native industries, Lord Lansdowne makes arrangements for imparting a knowledge of the European



manufactures to the people of this country. His Lordship's name will remain inscribed in letters of gold on the pages of Indian history.

HINDU RANJIK,  
Dec. 12th, 1888.

58. The Daulatpore correspondent of the same paper complains of the ravages of rabid jackals at Kalipur, Kamalpur, Khukui and other villages in the Pubna district. These ravages are daily increasing.

Ravages of rabid jackals in some villages in Pubna.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Dec. 13th, 1888.

59. The *Surabhi* and *Pataká*, of the 13th December, says that it is not true that the Begum of Bhopal has asked the Government of India to select a Minister for her State. The fact is that Government is giving her a Minister against her wish, and has selected Munshi Imtaz Ali for the purpose, simply because the munshi is one of the leaders of the anti-Congress movement.

Government and the Congress movement.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

60. The same paper has learnt from a reliable source that, before publishing his letter to Mr. Hume on the subject of the Congress movement, Sir Auckland Colvin showed it to Lord Dufferin, and that before making his recent anti-Congress speech at St. Andrew's Dinner, Lord Dufferin took the permission of the Home authorities in the matter.

Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

61. Two correspondents of the same paper, Chandra Nath Sarma and Ishan Chandra Chowdhuri by name, thus contradict the statement made in many newspapers, that the Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estate and the Court of Wards' officers are responsible for the present deplorable condition of the ryots of pergunnah Sujamutha, in the district of Midnapore :—

Distress in the Sujamutha Pergunnah, in Midnapore.

Some 20 to 22 years ago the pergunnah in question belonged to Raja Golokendra Raya. As the rental of the pergunnah was at that time small compared with the revenue charged upon it, the ryots had to pay to the zemindar various kinds of abwabs and other cesses. Upon the purchase of the pergunnah by the Maharaja of Burdwan, most of these cesses were abolished, and the ryots gladly agreed to pay such of the cesses as still remained. In 1290 (Bengali year) Baboo Goloka Chandra Banerjee, the old naib of the pergunnah, was dismissed for embezzlement, and a new naib, Baboo Purna Chandra Banerjee by name, was appointed in his place. In 1291, the Maharaja died, and the Raj Estate came under the management of the Court of Wards. About this time, the Dowager Maharani quarrelled with the Court of Wards and claimed the pergunnah as her own property, and appointed Goloka Baboo, the same who had been dismissed for embezzlement, as naib of the pergunnah. Goloka made use of his influence with the ryots, acquired by prolonged residence in the pergunnah, to win them over to the cause of the Maharani. He told the ryots that if they submitted to the rule of the Court of Wards they would be subjected to great hardship, and that if they acknowledged the Maharani as their zemindar they would have to pay no rent at all for some time. This had the desired effect. The ryots refused to pay rent to the Court of Wards. About this time Baboo Banbehari Kapur came to the pergunnah with the object of coming to some arrangement with the ryots. But the ryots refused to see him. A similar attempt on the part of Mr. Reilly, the then Assistant Manager of the Burdwan Estate, to conciliate the ryots by promising to take rent in instalments, to abandon all claim to *abwabs*, and to forego all rent which had been barred by limitation, failed. During the period covered by these negotiations, rent to the amount of some three lakhs became barred by limitation. In 1292, immediately before the rent become barred, the Manager of the Raj Estate appointed by the Court of Wards, reported the



matter to the Board of Revenue, which gave him permission to sue the ryots for arrears of rent. And the present suits for arrears of rent have accordingly been brought as the only means of realising the dues of the Raj Estate. Court-fee stamps worth Rs. 40,000 have been purchased for the purpose of these suits. And who would have thought of incurring so much expenditure if there had been any other method of realising the dues from the ryots? If the pergunnah had been the property of any other person than the Maharaja of Burdwan, the mere necessity of bringing so large a number of suits would have proved his ruin. It is said on behalf of the ryots that their present refusal to pay rent is due to the hardship to which they have been subjected by the officers of the Raj Estate. But how does it happen that the ryots of the Raj estates holding land in other places live in peace and comfort and never complain of oppressive treatment?

62. The *Samaya*, of the 14th December, says that now that the number of visitors to the Indian Museum is daily increasing, Government should appoint

The Indian Museum.

an officer whose duty it will be to explain to the visitors the nature, qualities, &c., of many things preserved in the Museum, and thus make the institution a really useful one.

63. The *Education Gazette*, of the 14th December, heartily welcomes

Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India. Lord Lansdowne to Calcutta, and wishes

that, whilst ascending the visible throne of India, His Excellency may also ascend the invisible throne which the people of India have kept for him in their hearts.

The people of India have heard of His Excellency's high and ancient pedigree, and they have also heard of his personal qualifications which are in every respect worthy of that pedigree. The fame which he has won by his administration of Canada is also not unknown to them. They accordingly hope to see their happiness and prosperity increased under his administration. His Excellency's grandfather had a hand in the passing of the celebrated Charter Act of 1833. And as he has himself served in the India Office, he may be presumed to have done all in his power to acquire a knowledge of Indian affairs. And if he conducts the Indian administration in the spirit and with due regard to the requirements of the time, he is sure to succeed. His Excellency's words, in answer to the address presented to him by the Bombay Municipality, are of a hopeful nature.

The task of administering India has now become a heavy one. And Lord Lansdowne will certainly find it heavier than the task of governing Canada. But considering the way in which His Excellency has acquitted himself in the government of that American possession of Her Majesty, there is good reason to expect that he will prove himself equal to the responsibilities of his new office.

64. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 14th December, says that the *Calcutta Review*, which is known to be conducted by high officials of Government, now-

The Calcutta Review.

a-days contains articles full of abuse of the Indian people. And by allowing this to be done Government encourages Anglo-Indian wrong-doing.

65. Referring to the importation into Calcutta of whisky, bearing the name Lansdowne whisky, the *Sulabh Samachār and Kusudānā*, of the 14th December, asks,

Lansdowne whisky.

who has given permission to the wine merchants to attach His Excellency's name to the wine in question? It is hoped that the Viceroy will take prompt prohibitory steps in the matter, or a stigma will attach to his name.

66. A correspondent of the same paper says that the piteous cries of four respectable young women attracted his notice at Golaghat in Assam. On inquiry

A story of some young female coolies.

SAMAYA,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

PRAJĀ BANDHU,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

SULABH SAMACHAR &  
KUSUDANA,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

SULABH SAMACHAR &  
KUSUDANA.



he learnt that they had been brought away by a female coolie recruiter. They were kept confined in a house in Raneegunge, and then forcibly taken to Assam. They were threatened with violent treatment in case of their refusing to express a willingness to go to the tea-gardens as coolies before the Civil Surgeon of Dhubri, by whom they would be examined. They were crying in despair. There was a Brahmin woman among them. The women requested the correspondent to write to their relations at home, and gave him their addresses for the purpose. They have been employed as coolies in the Desai and Parvatia tea gardens in the Sibsagar district. The correspondent asked a gentleman why had these women, who were unfit to do coolie's work, been brought to tea gardens? And the gentleman replied that young as they were, they had been brought to the tea gardens for the purpose of attracting male coolies to those gardens. Can anything be more horrible than this?

URDU GUIDE,  
Dec. 14th, 1888.

67. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 14th December, is glad to find that the disloyal proceedings of the Congressists have attracted the notice of the House of Commons.

The Congressists are doing immense mischief by adopting measures which are calculated to shake the foundations of the British Empire in India, and Government should therefore compel them to work within fixed limits. The Congress movement cannot succeed in the present state of India, and Government will not be so foolish as to entrust the welfare of the whole Indian population to a handful of men. The lax Government of Lord Ripon emboldened the Congressists to dabble in politics, and their proceedings should therefore be suppressed with a firm hand.

GRAMVASI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

68. The *Gramvasi*, of the 15th December, welcomes Lord Lansdowne to this country with feelings of reverence, and hopes that His Excellency will keep the promise which he made at Bombay of conducting the administration of the country with the advice of the officials of the State as well as of the educated men of the country.

GRAMVASI.

69. The same paper has learnt that the serang in charge of the *Clint*, a steamer belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company, drank hard while the steamer was returning from Midnapore. As steamers on the Midnapore line often ply at night, drunken serangs should not be placed in charge of them. The company should look to the matter.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 15th, 1888.

70. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, says that a *jatra* performance was lately held at the Barisal Hospital through the instrumentality of Baboo Kunjo Lal Sanyal, Assistant Surgeon in charge of that hospital. There were at that time 9 or 10 male and 2 female patients in the hospital, some of them being dangerously ill. The noise and music must have been a source of great discomfort to the patients. The authorities are requested to inquire into the matter.

SANJIVANI.

71. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, in an article entitled "By courage, not words" delivers itself as follows:—

Every educated native knows that if Englishmen leave the country there will be no limit to his misery, and that foreign nations, civilized and uncivilized, will crush him in no time. He also knows that though he has been enlightened by education, he has not yet attained that standard of culture which alone can enable him to govern impartially the very large number of heterogenous communities into which the population of India is divided. The educated Indian, in fact, never dreams of governing his country himself. Lord Lansdowne may be given the assurance that they tell a lie who say that the educated native wants to govern his country on the democratic principle. No Indian has ever said that the



English rulers of India should govern the country in subordination to the people. What do the people then want?

The writer will tell Lord Lansdowne what they want, and bearing in mind His Excellency's family motto *By courage not words*, he will always feel confident that His Excellency will boldly perform what he will consider right and proper in the interest of the Indian people. The following are among the people's wants :—

- (1) India is an agricultural country, but the fruits of the cultivator's labour are enjoyed by foreigners. Trade and agriculture have thrived under British rule, but they have not succeeded in removing the poverty of the people. One-fourth of the population of India are in a chronic state of starvation. Lord Lansdowne has rightly declared himself in favour of technical education as a means of improving the condition of the people. The Government of India has up to the present time shown great indifference in this matter of technical education, and the people expect from Lord Lansdowne speedy action in the way of giving a practical shape to the question of technical education. For His Lordship's Bombay speech has convinced the writer that the one thing which he will without doubt do in India is the introduction of technical education in India. The extension of railways and canals will in a great measure increase the prosperity of the people, and His Excellency's particular attention is directed to the subject.
- (2) Salt can be easily manufactured in India. But its manufacture is gradually decaying in consequence of Government's enforcement of rigorous laws on the subject. If Government permits the poor people of Madras and Orissa to manufacture salt, a source of livelihood will be opened up to them, and the poor all over the country will obtain salt at cheap prices. As a means of increasing the wealth of the country, Lord Lansdowne's particular attention is invited to this subject.
- (3) The people of India do not want a democratic form of Government. They only want an extension of the rights already conferred on them. By appointing them as members of the Legislative Councils, Government has granted to the natives the right to express native opinion on legislative measures. And what the natives now want is that the native members of the Legislative Councils, instead of being appointed by Government, should be elected by the natives themselves, and that the elected members should be allowed to exercise the right of interpellation in Council, and that the budget should be annually presented in the Council for discussion.
- (4) Lord Dufferin taunted the natives for desiring to enlist themselves as Volunteers. But if the dark Eurasian or the jet black negro can enroll himself as a Volunteer in India, why should the native of this country be denied that privilege? Lord Lansdowne is requested to consider this question in a strictly impartial spirit.
- (5) Grave oppression is committed on poor coolies in the tea-gardens of Assam, and coolies are sometimes sold to the planters. Lord Lansdowne is requested to take up the coolie question and to abolish coolie slavery in Assam.



- (6) Lord Lansdowne is requested to effect a separation of the judicial from the executive function.
- (7) The financial condition of India will not improve unless retrenchment of expenditure is wisely effected. Such economy as can be effected by curtailing expenditure on the construction of railways and by deferring the establishment of technical schools will not do. In no other country in the world do Government officers enjoy such large salaries as Government officers do in India, and Government should effect economy by reducing the salaries of its officials, and by employing a larger number of competent natives in the public service on low salaries.
- (8) In conclusion, Lord Lansdowne is requested to give effect to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 in an impartial spirit. If His Lordship succeeds in governing India on the principles laid down in that Proclamation, discontent will cease to exist in the country.

The people want to see His Excellency act up to the motto of his ancient and illustrious family, and the writer prays to the Almighty that His Excellency may not disgrace his rule by annexing territories. May His Excellency succeed in removing race antagonism, and may his rule be based upon truth, justice and religion !

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Dec. 17th, 1888.

72. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 17th December, says that the recent utterances of Government show that it has now seriously turned its attention

to the subjects of emigration and sanitation. It has turned its attention to the subject of emigration, because, try it as hard as it may to conceal it from others, it cannot conceal from itself the fact that famine has now become an every-day occurrence in India, and because it cannot think of any other means of solving the question of famine than emigration. Every pice of the Famine Fund has been spent on the Afghan war, and the fire-works policy which Government is now pursuing does not leave a single pice in its exchequer for relieving distress caused by scarcity or famine. But there are difficulties in this country in the way of applying this remedy of emigration. The Indian's attachment for his paternal homestead is so strong that he will rather starve and die than leave it for good. Emigration will not, however, be objectionable if the sting is taken out of it by making Hindus and Mussulmans settle with their families and relatives on tracts of fertile waste land, and by making arrangements which will enable them to practise in their new homes their own national customs and religious rites and ceremonies. The Congress ought to take up this question in right earnest, and to submit to Government schemes of emigration which will not be offensive to those who will emigrate.

The Congress should also advise Government on the subject of sanitation. It should tell Government that the prevalence of malaria in the country is due to the closing of natural water-courses by the construction of railway lines, and that it is, therefore, the duty of Government to improve the sanitation of the country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

73. The same paper says that the fact that there is not, as a result of social discipline, much drinking among the Mahomedans of Bengal, should teach the

Hindus that it is quite within their own power to reduce drunkenness without help from Government. It is shameful to contemplate how the Hindus of Bengal themselves encourage drinking and drunkenness. The Durga Pujah is being celebrated in your house with great *coldt*. Your friends ask for wine, and you steep them in wine without uttering one word of



refusal or protest. The labouring poor come to see your pujah and ask for wine, and you give them wine in the merriest style. You are celebrating your son's wedding, and as soon as your paiks, palki bearers and village chowkidars say that they must have something to warm them up on such a joyous occasion, you give them as much wine as they can drink. You win a law-suit and celebrate your victory by serving your fellow-villagers, high and low, with gallons of wine. You want to take possession of a property, and you pour courage into the hearts of your lathials by giving them wine to drink. You would store your harvest sooner than your neighbours, and you promise wine to your labourers in addition to their wages. Horror of horrors! You are carrying your mother's corpse to the *smashan* for cremation, and you are buying wine at the roadside shop for the corpse-bearers! While you all do so, drunkenness will not decrease in the land. The means by which drunkenness can be checked is in a great measure in your own hands. Establish temperance societies in every village, and show that you still possess moral vitality, by casting out of the pale of Hindu society whoever touches wine, and drunkenness will suffer the check you are demanding from Government.

74. The same paper says that it is necessary for a ruler to ascertain the feelings of his subjects by mixing with them. The writer is therefore glad that, while at Bombay, Lord Lansdowne saw and talked with such eminent Congress men as Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. Badriddin Tybaji, Mr. M. G. Ranade, and others.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
[Dec. 17th, 1888.]

75. The *Samvād Prābhākar*, of the 19th December, requests Sir Steuart Bayley to commute the sentence of death passed on Suddhabodh Bhattacharyya to one of transportation for life.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Dec. 19th, 1888.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

76. The papers of the week ending 29th November 1888 devote their columns mostly to the movements and speeches of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Orissa. They generally take a favourable notice of His Honor's visit. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 24th November finds fault with a portion of the speech delivered by His Honor at a Durbar held at Cuttack, and makes the following remarks:—

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ,  
Nov. 24th, 1888.

"We admit that His Honor, instead of expressing himself in diplomatic language, has given free vent to his feelings in an honest manner. That is no doubt creditable, but it is not a good ground for speaking out unpleasant things. The press were not invited to attend the Durbar, nor was there any allusion to the press in the address to which His Honor's speech was a reply. Under such circumstances there was no occasion for His Honor to attack the press in the manner he did. The deputation that presented the address and waited on His Honor consisted of respectable gentlemen of good social position, with many of whom His Honor had formed acquaintance before the Durbar day. It was therefore improper for His Honor to point out to them the irrelevancy of a conversation which His Honor had had with a gentleman of the station. The general tenor of His Honor's speech has led us to believe that His Honor shares the views of the local officers on the subject of the scarcity in Angul."

77. The *Uria and Navasamvād*, of the 21st November, points out that the ruling of the Education Department, prohibiting those who have passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination from appearing in the minor scholarship examination, though good

URIA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Nov. 21st, 1888.

A ruling of the Educational Department.



in itself, should not be enforced in the current session, which is far advanced.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Nov. 24th, 1888.

78. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 24th November, has the following about an incident supposed to be connected with Sir Steuart Bayley's visit to the Church of

The Bali Jatra Mēlā in Cuttack.

Epiphany in Cuttack:—

"By a strange coincidence the *Bali Jatra* and the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to the Church of Epiphany happened to take place on the same day. The *Bali Jatra* is generally held within cantonment limits, and at a place very near the above Church. Fearing that the *Bali Jatra* might interfere with the services of the Church, the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment ordered it to be stopped. The *Pujhari* (or servant) of Mahadeva Gadagadeswar, the presiding deity of the *Bali Jatra*, wired a pre-paid petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for the cancellation of the order, but received no reply. He waited till the last moment on Sunday, and had to remove the Jatra or Mēlā to a considerable distance, thereby violating its sanctity. As a necessary consequence of this unholy removal, the *Jatra* or Mēlā was not attended by *Sampradayas* or the representatives of the different religious orders existing in the town. The feelings of the Hindu residents of the town have been greatly wounded, and it is a pity that this unfortunate event is connected with the movements of so kind and just a Governor as Sir Steuart Bayley. We hope the wrong thus inflicted will not be a lasting one."

#### ASSAM PAPERS.

PARIDARSHAK,  
Dec. 10th, 1888.

79. The *Paridarshak*, of the 10th December, is sorry that Lord

Lord Dufferin's speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner.

Dufferin has attacked the National Congress movement in so shameless a manner. On his arrival in India, His Lordship endeavoured to establish good feeling between Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans, but without success. And instead of bridging the gulf that separates the different communities, he has made it wider still. The writer, therefore, asks Lord Lansdowne to earn the gratitude of the people by establishing good feeling among the different communities. And the first request that he will make to His Excellency is, that he may be pleased to look upon the National Congress with favour.

PARIDARSHAK.

80. The same paper says that the Lushais make incursions on the

Lushai raids.

plains whenever there is a failure of crops in their own country. A large number of them are coming down this year. In order to check these raids, a small number of sepoy should be stationed on the frontier.

PARIDARSHAK.

81. A correspondent of the same paper is sorry to find that the

Roads in North Lakhimpore, in Assam.

construction of roads in North Lakhimpore in Assam has not yet commenced. It is rumoured that Prahlad Baboo, the overseer, has appointed one of his relatives as a contractor. In previous years the mouzadars were entrusted with the work of constructing the roads within their respective mouzas, and the work was done very satisfactorily. It is not known why a departure has been made from the old practice this year. It is hoped that the Sub-divisional Officer will look to the matter.

PARIDARSHAK.

82. The same paper says that the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*,

The loss of steamers.

the *Maharatta*, the *Ostrich*, and the *Mongola* was due to the carelessness of their Captains and Serangs. A large number of lives have been lost within the last three



( 1249. )

years in consequence of the loss of those ill-fated steamers, and yet Government has taken no steps to put a stop to such accidents in future. It is hoped that the work of piloting steamers will be placed in the hands of educated natives, and that the question of training pilots will be taken up for consideration by the proper authorities.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 22nd December 1888.*



It is not necessary to say that the Government has taken no steps to put a stop to such operations in India. It is not that the Government has taken no steps to put a stop to such operations in India. It is not that the Government has taken no steps to put a stop to such operations in India. It is not that the Government has taken no steps to put a stop to such operations in India.

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